

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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LET US BE GODLY.

BY W. P. THOMPSON.

Let us be godly,
While thousands live in squalor and ill-health,
And parsons, priests, and pharisees join in the
race for wealth,
Yea, let us be godly.

Let us be godly,
While Bishops in their cushioned cars dash by
And scornful hear the workers' sigh,
Heeding not the orphans' cry,
Yea, let us be godly.

Let us be godly,
While Christ's apostles live in mansions grand
And cavil to the rich with smile so bland,
While starving wretches at their gateway stand,
Yea, let us be godly.

Let us be godly,
While the pleasures of the poor men fade away,
While jealous wowers bid us not be gay,
But sit in sad-eyed sorrow till we're gray,
Yea, let us be godly.

Let us be godly,
While Capital exploits its slaves for gain,
Kicks them as they struggle in their pain,
And kills without the brand of Cain,
Yea, let us be godly.

Let us be godly,
While poor men from their wives and babes are
torn,
Their helpless cries are met by bitter scorn,
And hardship makes them wish they'd ne'er been
born,
Yea, let us be godly.

Let us be godly,
And help to keep an idle, loafing, breed
Who take the widows' coppers in their greed,
And make the orphans' hearts to bleed,
Yea, let us be godly.

The Passing Show.

CONDUCTED BY OTUS.

THE cable announces that "the Vatican is satisfied that Socialism is fast becoming a serious rival to the Church." And it is.

The Church upholds Economic Theft; Socialism and Economic Righteousness go hand in hand.

The Church is the child of Superstition and Ignorance, conceived in shame, brought forth in dishonor, and nurtured in iniquity. Socialism is essentially the offspring of Knowledge and Reason.

Three men—a publican, a clothier, and a second-hand furniture dealer—have been committed for trial at Ilkeston (Britain) on a charge of publishing a Socialist paper, *Dawn*, inciting the people to shoot soldiers and policemen who tried to kill them in labor disputes. If they had advised the soldiers and policemen to shoot the workers, the *Dawn* would have been lauded as a model of law-and-order. Capitalism likes to see people killed—but it must be in the interests of Capitalism.

For urging the soldiers *not* to kill the workers Tom Mann has also been arrested on a charge of sedition and inciting to mutiny.

Under the heading of "U.L.U. and Fruit Picking" a correspondent of the *Daily Herald* (Adelaide's Labor Party organ) writes a lengthy letter attacking the U.L.U. What the *Daily Herald* writer quite forgot to mention was the fact that his letter consisted of a word-for-word reprint of an article published in THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST from the pen of F.J.R. on "Child Slavery and the U.L.U."

The politicians who compel the working-class boys to attend drills in their play-hours, have EXEMPTED THEMSELVES. The boys should attend all meetings addressed by pro-conscription politicians and ask them why.

Says the Billy Hughes-bossed *Waterside Workers' Gazette*: "The Labor Party is constructive, while I.W.W.-ism is destructive." Right again. The Labor Party is constructive; it constructs jails to put the workers in when they rebel against being robbed. The I.W.W. is destructive; it would destroy the Labor Party's jails, along with the Capitalism the Labor Party makes its laws to uphold.

Labor Partyism and Craft Unionism again. The executives of the Federated Engine-drivers' and Firemen's and the Seamen's Union have decided that THEIR MEMBERS MUST SCAB in the event of a coal strike.



THE HERO.

The soldier and the militiaman are to the capitalist class what bees are to eagles and tucks are to tigers.

A comrade writes from Brisbane: "I am pleased with the number of new subscribers here. It has exceeded my expectations." Our friend sent £1 8s for new subs in one bunch.

J.S. (Moree) sends five new subscriptions. He forwarded a number some time back, and promises more. This is the way to do propaganda. One man pushing things in each centre would soon lift the circulation of this paper.

A.B. Parkes: "I received the parcel of papers, and shall make good use of them." Another Clifton letter: "Enclosed find 2s. for 3 dozen copies this time."

From Ipswich, Q.: "Send me another dozen copies for distribution."

This is the way to work for Socialism. A number of comrades in various centres are doing it. YOU send 8d in stamps, and the manager will send you one dozen copies of Australia's front-rank Socialist paper.

A reverend Anglican named Yarrington lifted up his voice and wept at Redfern the other night because 2000 children were born with the stain of illegitimacy, and because the mothers neglected the education and care of their daughters, and because of other mighty evils. But in all the reverend gentleman's weepings there was not one word that indicated the cause of what he was pleased to call illegitimacy (although many of those "illegitimate" children are a thousand times more morally legitimate than many of the children born to the members of Yarrington's church), neither did he betray the slightest knowledge of how the "evil" might be met and vanquished. His whole Jeremiah seemed to resolve itself into "Let us pray, brethren."

Scripture up-to-date, by J.W.R.

"Blessed are the sleek for they shall inherit the earth.—Matt. 5—5.

"Consider the owners of the fields how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin.—Matt. 6—28.

"Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink. Is not interest more than meat, and profits than raiment?—Matt. 6—23.

"The capitalist is my shepherd. I shall sorely want. He maketh me to work hard in green pastures. He bleedeth me beside the still waters. He crusheth my soul. He leadeth me in the paths of profit for his own sake.—Ps. 23—1, 3.

"Blessed is he that fleeceth the poor. The law will deliver him in time of trouble.—Ps. 11—1."

Arthur Griffith feels that the farmers and other middle-class voters of Bathurst are more likely than the wage-workers of Broken Hill to approve of his anti-working-class gyrations, and so he flits from the congenial atmosphere of the working-class centre to where the "cookies" and the cow-proprietors sweat the rural workers and cast slave-drivers' votes for the L.P. between times. But, say, what about Mr. Coates, who also thinks that he is eminently fitted to represent the cow-farmers in Parliament?

The N.S.W. Labor Party is going to import 2000 navvies from England—so as to have a reserve force of unemployed labor available in case of strike. This is one way of teaching the local navvies a lesson for their insolent demands and strikes for more money and better conditions.

It was quite proper that Labor-member Treffe (whose Government holds the Lithgow unionists in jail) should have proposed scab-employer Hoskins' health at that Show banquet.

Navvies up Taree way struck again the other day against the employment of scab labor, and Arthur Griffith (Labor member) ordered by wire that if they didn't abandon their unionistic attitude and return to work on his terms, their places were to be filled (WITH SCAB LABOR?) and THEY WERE NEVER TO BE EMPLOYED AGAIN. If a private capitalist did that, even Sydney Labor Council would be constrained to call it victimization.

Under the heading of "Honorarium Ghost," a "Balmrain Resident" writes to THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST: "A straight-out answer might just as well have been given by Mayor Cohen on March 6 re the manner in which the honorariums were disbursed. I made it my business to find out. Here are the disbursements: J. Goodsir, council clerk, £29 3s 4d; A. Somerville, assistant clerk, £22 18s 4d; G. N. Jones, £10 16s 8d; J. S. Mackinnon, £6 10s; total, £69 8s 4d—this being one month's salary to each individual. Other officers and clerical staff received half a month's salary, viz.: F. Paris, £9 7s 6d; A. Sinfield, £8 6s 8d; H. Turton, £8 6s 8d; H. S. Love, £1 12s 6d; H. Waters, £6 10s; total, £34 13s 4d. Bath attendants, 1 fortnight's salary: G. Hodgkiss, £5s 5s; T. Hodgkiss, £2; Mrs. Hodgkiss, 10s; P. McNally, £1 4s; total, £11 19s. But the sixteen corporation employees (laborers) were only given one week's wages each, ranging from 17s 6d to £3, making a total of £39 14s 6d. Grand total, £155 15s 2d. The money is paid away, and we have no way of altering it, but I ask any reasonable ratepayer or resident what he thinks of the distribution. Those who have the costliest billets are far too highly remunerated, while those most exposed to all weathers and who do the hardest work, received such meagre consideration in this honorarium confiscation of municipal money. An honorarium of £52 18s 8d for two highly-paid men, and another of £39 14s 6d for sixteen underpaid men." [Still, what else could you expect from the Balmrain Council?—Ed.]

Arthur Griffith, who is bolting from Sturt, doesn't speak the truth when he declares he is leaving the constituency for a weaker man to win, while he (the strong man!) wrests Bathurst from the Liberals. As a matter of fact, there is the utmost disgust among Arthur's constituents with his anti-Labor administration of the Works Dept., and he has received the straight tip that there's a danger of his going under in the selection. He is also mightily afraid of the Barrier Socialists (he calls them "red-ragers"), not because he fears their voting strength, but because he dreads the widening influence of their propaganda, and he knows they are reaching the workers through their platform propaganda and by means of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST, which is opening many eyes with its fusillade of exposures of the Labor Government's capitalistic laws and administration.

British Labor members are not much unlike our own. George N. Barnes has been telling the coal strikers that "no body of men should be a law unto themselves." Stephen Walsh has condemned the South Wales Miners' pamphlet advocating a series of irritation strikes and the elimination of profits. "Every genuine trade-unionist," said Mr. Walsh, "was willing to do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. The men were now being advised to shirk and make make the working of the mines unprofitable. THAT WAS A FOUL AND DISHONORABLE POLICY."

Having made it compulsory that the boys of the working class shall learn to kill their fellow men, the Fisher Government is being appealed to now to make it compulsory for both boys and girls to attend church; and one Harold Farleigh has written to Andrew Fisher urging that the Labor Government should make a law "compelling every child in Australia to present itself before God in some place of worship at least every Sunday." But what if God didn't happen to be there? The "Labor" law-makers should also frame an enactment making it a penal offence to smile and a capital offence to whistle on the Sabbath.

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A Blue Mark

through this paragraph, indicates that YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH NEXT ISSUE.

A Red Mark

indicates that your subscription must be renewed AT ONCE, if you desire the delivery of the paper by post.

The soldier and the militiaman are to the capitalist class what bees are to hives and tanks are to U.S.A.

"WAR—WHAT FOR?"

The Boy, the Gun, the Jail.

By H. E. HOLLAND.

THE above is a significant headline, borrowed from *Monday Worker*. Here in Australia, the alleged Labor Party has made a law to compel the boy to use the gun or go to jail.

As a result honest boys of the working-class are being prosecuted and fined every week, and some of them have even been driven off to jail in the Labor Party's "Black Maria" because they have declined to learn the art of murder.

Last Monday at the Glebe, 20 boys were prosecuted before Magistrate Barnett (the identical man Wade sent to Broken Hill during the big lock-out and against whose severe sentences on unionists even the Labor Party protested). On the previous Monday, 16 were prosecuted. All over Australia the same sort of vicious persecution is going on.

But it is only the boys of working-class parents who are being prosecuted. Hundreds of boys belonging to the wealthier class are refusing to attend drill, AND NO ACTION IS BEING TAKEN AGAINST THEM.

It is cheerfully threatened by the Labor Government, through the press, that if boys don't attend drills, they will be treated exactly as pickpockets and thieves are treated. This is a delightful threat to come from an alleged Labor Party. And it is a delightful "Labor" law which makes it possible.

The prosecution of the writer of this article for preventing his son from drilling is the first case of its kind under the Act. It is peculiar that action should have been delayed until arrangements had been made for a New Zealand campaign; and, taken along with the fact that T. Walsh (of Newtown) is also to be prosecuted under the same villainous clause of a villainous measure by a villainous Government, it shows that the time has come when the Labor Party is determined to make a bold effort to crush the opposition of the revolutionary Socialists and anti-militarists.

And it emphasises that the time has arrived when the workers must meet and fight the evil.

They must fight it by organisation in the first place. They must hold huge public meetings and denounce the Act, and denounce the Government for sending boys to jail and trying to make criminals of them.

They must fight it by parents refusing to let their boys attend drill; by the boys themselves refusing to drill; by refusing to pay any fine whatever; and by refusing to drill even when placed in military custody.

Now is the time to meet and defeat the treachery that has given us Conscription. Get into the revolutionary movement of the S.F.A.; also get into Anti-Militarist League, and help to wreck one of the greatest crimes that Capitalism has yet endeavored to fasten on Australia!

The Revolutionary Way.

THE New Castle (Pa., U.S.A.) *Free Press* states some plain truths in referring to Herve's article on the German elections, and THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST heartily endorses the following, which might have been written for a faithful statement of the S.F.A. position:

"We look upon political action and political success merely as a means of educating the workers to a realisation of their power as a class and the attainment of an ever greater measure of control of the various divisions of the capitalist state. At the proper time, when enough of the workers realise the value of class solidarity on the industrial field, a real class union will spring into existence, because there will be a bona fide demand on the part of the rank and file of the workers for such a movement."

"It is our firm conviction that pure-and-simple politics alone are quite as dangerous as direct action alone. In order that they may carry their fight for freedom to a successful conclusion the workers must be organised both industrially and politically."

"The political field is the drill ground. The industrial field is the battle-ground. But before an army can fight it must be drilled."

"Intellectual revolution must precede the organisation of the workers either on the political or the industrial field. Agitation to create that intellectual revolution is the aim of the Socialist movement."

"When the proper time comes, in the opinion of the workers themselves, to strike decisive blows against the enemy they will select their weapons themselves. Meanwhile it is the mission of the Socialist movement to spread the seed of social revolution, to strengthen the working class in every possible way."

"Both arms of the movement are needed. The political is needed. The industrial is needed. Neither alone, however, is enough."

Fighting Conscription.

At the Glebe Police Court on Monday, 20 boys (Roy Holland among them) were charged with not having attended drill as conscripts. In the case of two boys, a barrister raised a technical objection to the effect that proceedings could not be taken until the end of the military year, June 30, and all the cases were remanded for a week.

H. E. Holland answered to the following summons:

SUMMONS.

To Henry Edmund Holland, of Annandale, in the State of New South Wales.

Whereas information has this day been laid before the undersigned, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said State of New South Wales, for that between the 1st day of July, 1911, and the 29th February, 1912, at the Metropolitan Police District, you were a parent who prevented your son, who is liable to serve in the cadets, from rendering the personal service required by part 12 of the "Defence Act, 1903 to 1911." Those are, therefore, to command you, in His Majesty's name, to be and appear, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1912, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Glebe police office, Glebe, in the said State, before such stipendiary Magistrate for the Metropolitan Police District, in the said State as may be there, to answer the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve, at Glebe, in the said State.

GEO. A. LLOYD, J.P.

Holland declined to plead, and objected to magistrate Barnett hearing the case, the grounds of objection being Barnett's Broken Hill and other conduct and Holland's public denunciation of him. Barnett over-ruled the objection—and sat.

The prosecution was woefully unprepared with its case. Holland insisted on every legal technicality being observed, with the result that the prosecution broke down before 15 minutes had elapsed. Then the magistrate, instead of dismissing the case, granted an adjournment to permit the prosecution to rectify its mistakes.

The following from the *Daily Tele-*

graph is a fairly accurate account of what happened:

Mr. Stephens read the section of the Act requiring compulsory service.

Mr. Barnett: I am accepting his plea as not guilty. The assumption is he knows the regulations.

Edward Greer Norrie, an area officer in charge of 31A Battalion, Senior Cadets, deposed that Roy Holland was a lad within that area, and was liable to serve in the cadets. He had not been regularly attending since November 11. Letters had been sent to the area officer by the father of the lad.

Several letters were tendered by Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Holland: I object that there is no evidence that the letters produced were written or signed by me. The onus of proof is with

The Conscript Who Wouldn't.



"ME—14 DAYS"

Comic study in "Labor" Jail, by Roy Holland.

the prosecution. I intend to take advantage of every technicality the law allows.

Mr. Stephens examined the witness on the letter produced, but he said he had no personal knowledge of the signature.

Mr. Barnett: You cannot put a letter in unless you can prove it.

Mr. Stephens (to Mr. Holland): I call on you to produce a letter written by E. A. Roberts to you.

Mr. Barnett: Have you given him notice to produce?

Mr. Stephens: No.

Mr. Barnett: If it is not in Court it can't be produced.

Mr. Holland: It is not in Court.

Mr. Stephens said he would, in the circumstances, have to ask for a remand for a week, so as to produce evidence as to the signatures.

Mr. Holland asked for a remand for a month. Next week he would be in Adelaide. The mistake was not his, the prosecution should have been prepared to prove its case.

Questioned by Mr. Barnett as to whether he could not be there on Monday, Mr. Holland replied that he could if there was a chance of the case being finished.

Mr. Barnett: If I take it on Monday and wish it to be finished, you can depend it will be.

The case was then adjourned until Monday next.

Says the *Federal* (Toowoomba's Labor paper): "Senator Pearce, the Minister for Defence, is such a good Labor man that he has ordered a compulsory parade of all his kids on May 1 (Labor Day)—fines to be enforced for non-attendance."

Recently 25 Wallaroo (S.A.) "cadets" refused to fall in at the local drill hall when ordered to do so because the "color-sergeant" was a scab at the Wallaroo Phosphate Works. The "Labor" Party's officer, Captain Watt, said "he wouldn't allow any political or union question to interfere with universal training," and noticing that one boy had a U.L.F. badge on his hat, he intimated that he wouldn't allow cadets to wear union badges. The names of the strikers were taken, and the "Labor" Party will probably put them in jail for refusing to work with scabs! Great old Labor Party!

We are forced to crowd out Adelaide Notes, correspondence from Mr. Morgan, Ipswich, Kalgoolie, and other centres, and much other matter. Help us to put on those extra pages by widening and lengthening our subscribers' list.

Sydney Propaganda Fixtures.

SATURDAY.

Leichhardt—Young, Roche, Knight, Newtown—Duffield, Johnson, Harris, Rozelle—Bowen, Sloan, Moore, Talbot.

SUNDAY.

Domain—Chambers (chair), Riley, Holland, Market-street—Aekling (chair), Roche, Rees, Newtown—Duffield, Rutherford, Balmuir—Sloan, Grant, Hainsworth.

Press Fund.

Already acknowledged, £142 12s 10d. Collected at Club Social, 6s 11d. Total, £142 18s 9d.

Maintenance Fund.

Weymark, 2s 6d.

Bought and Sold.

The Labor Party & Lithgow Strike.

BEING THE SUBSTANCE OF A SPEECH AT LITHGOW BY H. E. HOLLAND.

Oh, Pope! had I thy satire's darts
 To give the rascals their deserts,
 I'd rip their rotten hollow hearts,
 And cry aloud their boss-pieces arts
 That gull the crowd.

In the beginning of February, 1911, the iron ore miners employed by G. and C. Hoskins at Carcoar went out on strike, to enforce a demand for union wages.

Blacklegs were procured to take their places, and these were escorted to the scene of their scabbery by the N.S.W. Labor Party's police.

As soon as the blackleg ore reached Lithgow (it was brought there by railway unionists), the blast furnace workers demonstrated their solidarity by refusing to handle it. They struck with admirable promptitude.

The Minister for Labor (Mr. Beeby), at once intervened—and asked Judge Heydon to appoint a Wages Board, really to take the control of the strike out of the hands of the unionists. On the same day as Mr. Beeby placed his strike-smashing scheme before the Court, Mr. Dooley appeared before a meeting of Lithgow furnacemen, and engineered through a resolution in favor of returning to work "provided a special Board was immediately granted to deal with their cases." This was quite correct tactics from the viewpoint of Labor Party politics, but it was rottenly miserable and making for blacklegism from a working-class viewpoint.

Mr. Beeby next sped up to Lithgow in a motor car, and saw the men's representatives for a few minutes, and advised them not to bring other unions out—advised them, in fact, to agree that other unions should scab on them. Mr. Dooley also prayed to them not to bring any more men out, declaring that if they did all would be lost. Both Beeby and Dooley promised to have Hoskins on his knees by the following Monday. Dooley said that a "Labor Government had to be reckoned with, and Hoskins would know it to his sorrow."

Immediately afterward, Beeby interviewed Hoskins, and promised him he would prosecute the strikers.

While Dooley and Beeby were thus administering chloroform, Hoskins was engaging scabs.

When Monday (Feb. 20) arrived, Hoskins wasn't on his knees. He was very much on his feet and had a notice up to the effect that he would only re-employ such unionists as should be required; that all blacklegs would be retained; and that all men who had gone on strike would be prosecuted whether they returned to work or not.

Just a month later—in keeping with Beeby's scab promise—the Labor Government issued summonses against 130 unionists, charging them with having acted in combination to enforce a demand that they should not be required to handle scab ore!

On March 22, 130 unionists were placed on trial by the Labor Party for thus having refused to scab. The Labor Party sent Lawyer Mant (so often employed by Wade against unionists) to prosecute. The Carcoar men were defended by Labor-member Stuart-Robertson, whose party was out to jail them.

In the course of that trial, some interesting revelations were made. Hoskins told how an "arrangement" had been made with him by Beeby, Carmichael, Cann, Dooley, etc.; and he said part of that arrangement was that the scabs were not to be displaced. It was also stated that the Carcoar unionists had demanded that the Federal Government should withhold the bonus from Hoskins because he wasn't paying the ruling rate of wages as demanded by the Bonus Act. The matter was referred to Attorney-General Hughes (whom Hoskins a few weeks previously had described as "a little hero" for his efforts to break the coal strike), and that gentleman's decision was that the bonus MUST BE PAID, because the law only said that standard wages must be paid to paid to men engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel, and the Carcoar men were only engaged in mining the ore from which the iron and steel were manufactured.

Outside the Court I was informed by Stuart-Robertson that Hoskins was not complying with the conditions of the Bonus Act; that he was using scrap steel and iron to make pig-iron and collecting bonus on it, when the only bonus-carrying material was that made from Australian ore! Dixon corroborated this, and voluntarily offered to send me full particulars in writing. Those particulars never arrived. I wrote to Mr. Dixon, asking him to send them along. He didn't even acknowledge receipt of my letter. Dixon had suddenly become dumb.

In the witness box, Detective Jordan told how the Labor Government had sent him to Lithgow to ferret out particulars that would facilitate the prosecution of the strikers!

Another witness-box revelation that was made was in connection with Hoskins' refusal to re-instate Dixon. Part of Carmichael and Co.'s "arrangement" with the

iron man was that when the return to work took place, the number of men required to fill the vacant positions should be balloted for, and all who were successful in the ballot were to be taken on. So said Carmichael and Co.

Dixon succeeded in the ballot, but Hoskins positively refused to re-employ him; and stated in court that Carmichael, Cann, and Dooley had arranged with him that Dixon was not to be re-employed.

This paper pointed out, in the issue of April 1, 1911, that if Hoskins spoke the truth, Carmichael, Cann, and Dooley had lied to the furnace men; whereas if they had told the truth, Hoskins had perjured himself in the witness box. It now transpires that Hoskins spoke the truth in the witness box.

And it also transpires that Carmichael undertook to pay Dixon £2 8s a week if he would permit himself to be victimised. Whether Carmichael was to pay that out of his own pocket, or out of an L.P. strike-wrecking-fund, or out of the consolidated revenue, we don't know. But it is clear that L.P. was out to buy its way through obstacles; and the amount offered was somewhat higher than what Judas got a score of centuries back.

How the strikers were heavily fined, and how the Socialists advised them not to pay the fines, is now a matter of history.

The revolutionary Socialists of the S.F.A. didn't hesitate to point an accusing finger at the Labor Party for its treachery; THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST got a secure foothold among the Lithgow workers; and the Labor Party became positively alarmed—a condition that became more acute when the Lithgow Branch of the S.F.A. suddenly flung out a challenge to Dooley, M.L.A., to meet Holland in debate to "justify the Labor Party's general attitude on arbitration and its opposition to revolutionary industrial unionism as advocated by the International Socialists; (2) justify the Labor Party's failure to repeal the Industrial Disputes Act; (3) justify the Labor Party's failure to repeal the Coercion Act; (4) justify the fining and jailing of unionists by the Labor Party."

Mr. Dooley developed blue funk. It became imperative that something should be done. Mr. H. J. Hawkins was then secretary of the Sydney I.W.W. Club, and his services were placed at Dooley's disposal, with the result that a most traitorous attack (over Hawkins' signature) appeared in certain press organs, fulminating against the revolutionary Socialists of the S.F.A. and lauding Dooley.

The official organ of the S.L.P. was the next capture. Vitriolic articles appeared, either written by Dooley himself, or by Hawkins to Dooley's order—all attacking the Socialists of the S.F.A.; and when Dooley some time later worked up courage enough to face a Lithgow audience, he came with copies of the *People* in his hand, and read his own made-to-order matter by way of excusing himself for his failure to face Holland, and he also pleaded with his hearers to refuse to read THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST, AND TO SUPPORT THE "PEOPLE." Of course, that gave the show away. In addition, bitterly-hostile anti-Socialists carried copies of the *People*, supplied to them by Mr. Dooley, about the streets and even down into the pits, and for a brief space the Dooley-made articles were flung at all and sundry who wanted a straight answer to the Socialists' challenge, and these anti-Socialists became a sort of travelling agency—with dire unsucccess, it must be admitted—for the Dooley-boomed paper.

In due time, the fires of that industrial upheaval died down. The vital spark remained, though; and the Lithgow workers, chloroformed for the time being by the above methods, again awoke to class-consciousness when, in July of last year, Cairns was sacked from Hoskins' mine because he attended a meeting of the Delegate Board. On July 17 the miners struck to compel the re-instatement of Cairns. That was fine class solidarity. But it was a crime in the eyes of the Labor Party.

Hoskins' son was permitted to march up and down the street in front of a scab; but the Labor Party's police prevented the people from crossing Eskbank Bridge; and the L.P. police even escorted the union secretary from the works when he went to collect strike levy.

Then the other workers employed by Hoskins struck rather than work scab material. That also was splendid class solidarity; but also a crime in the eyes of the Labor Party.

How, in defiance of the wishes of the workers, the Labor Government endeavored to thrust Judge Scholes into the dispute, is now a matter of history.

On Wednesday, Aug. 30, the alleged riot occurred. On that night the Labor Government received a wire (apparently sent at Hoskins' instigation) demanding police reinforcements. Hoskins was caged like a cowering beast in the blast furnace along with his scab employees; and although the "Labor" authorities only received the wire between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, by 12.30 they had a special train (scab-manned by members of the Railway Union) steaming out of Sydney station, with an army of between 50 and 100 police aboard; and the daily papers announced that "the men were a picked lot, and included those who had previously had experience at Broken Hill."

Holman and Co. had picked the identical men Wade and Co. had utilised earlier to bludgeon the Barrier unionists.

And Mr. Beely told the D.T. how pleased he was that the police arrived in time to permit the scabs to keep the blast furnace from going cold! Why, one of the things most to be desired just then from a working-class viewpoint was that the furnace should go cold.

Was it any wonder that the Barrier A.M.A. declared by resolution that it was "appalled and disgusted at the action of the Labor Government in sending paid assassins to bludgeon the Lithgow workers," or that it should repudiate any share taken by Arthur Griffith in connection with the crime, and call upon Mr. Griffith to either resign from the Ministry or as member for Sturt?

Under the provisions of Wade's Coercion Act, in September, Dixon was sentenced to a month's jail without the option of a fine, and over 100 others were fined various amounts for striking. Dixon was released after 11 days.

Then the Labor Party offered £100 reward for an informer who would secure the conviction of whoever set fire to Hoskins' motor car.

Coming on Christmas, the Labor Party sent Judge Scholes along to hear an application to jail the strikers who were fined. It looked like a legal effort to break the strike and drive the men back to work. In due time, warrants were ordered to issue—and the fines were paid by the Labor Council out of moneys that should have gone to the women and children. The Labor Party took that money. And the fines were only paid to save the Labor Party from suffering politically.

When the Defence Committee wanted the police withdrawn, Dooley appeared before the Defence Committee and demanded that the Committee should guarantee that there would be no disorder if the police were recalled.

The day after the riot, when the Labor Party's police were escorting scabs to work, the unionists resented the spectacle, and the Labor Party's police charged the people with batons and revolvers, and bludgeoned a number. Dooley saw the police do this, but he never even referred to the matter in the House. He appealed to the people to keep quiet, and promised them the police would be shifted in a few days—a promise that was not kept.

In the meantime, Scully, Hayes, Williams, Dixon, Hatton, Cairns, and others were arrested by the Labor Party's orders in connection with the alleged riot. And Judge Pring—the identical man selected by Wade to try the Broken Hill strikers at Albany, and also selected by Wade to try the coal strike officials at Sydney—was selected by the Labor Party to try the Lithgow unionists.

The Labor Party is challenged to deny that the whole purpose of the prosecutions was to get at Scully, who was known to be a Socialist, and who—rightly or wrongly—was distasteful to the Labor Party. It is significant that the prominent P.L.L. men were dropped out, while the Socialist went to jail. And it is a positive fact that Hayes and Williams at any rate are only in jail today because it was necessary to send some one along with Scully. And—just as Wade leg-ironed Bowling—so McGowen and Co. placed irons on the Lithgow prisoners wrists when they were taking them from Bathurst to Goulburn.

The alleged Labor Government has declared that the strike prisoners will have to serve their full term—that they are rightly in jail.

Still things have not gone smoothly, and Sydney ironworkers have refused to handle Hoskins' blackleg iron, although so far it has been carried by railway and carters unionists. But even the railway men are getting restless, and this the Labor Party recognises.

A few weeks back Trefle and Stuart-Robertson attended Lithgow Show banquet. Hoskins presided, and proposed the toast of the State Parliament. Trefle proposed the health of Mr. Hoskins and said nice things. Less than a fortnight later, Messrs. Carmichael, Holman, Trefle, and Griffith wrote letters to the Sydney Labor Council declaring that the Lithgow strike must be ended—that it might cause a general strike, which would ruin the Labor Party politically. The S.L.C. accordingly got to work, and for a couple of weeks met the Chamber of Manufacturers in secret, and the result is a draft agreement on the terms of which the Lithgow men could have gone back to work six months ago, and under which the strikers would be sent back to work alongside of the worst scabs. The Labor Council tells the strikers if they don't accept this, the unionists won't support them financially.

Just about Christmas time, the Labor Council wanted the Lithgow men to say the scab iron was "white," although it was the S.L.C. that declared it black. The Lithgow men properly refused.

Then, when the strikers rejected the blackleg agreement, the S.L.C. emissaries returned to Sydney in deep wrath, and openly hinted that they'd stop money being sent to Lithgow, and they recommended to the full Council that ALL SCAB IRON FROM LITHGOW BE HANDLED BY UNION-

ISTS. Was there ever such a blackleg deed? They dare not discuss their own treachery in the open, so they went into committee, and there in secret, Mr. Farrer (ex-S.L.P.) exhorted the delegates for a full half-hour to agree to instruct the affiliated unions to become scab unions. He declared that there was no iron available but scab iron, and work must come to a standstill if scab iron was not used. He said that they had reached bed-rock—they couldn't get anything more from Hoskins than he has already conceded. Then he was confronted with a letter from a high Government official in which it was stated that there is every prospect of the strikers winning everything.

This then is the story of the buying and selling-out of Labor. It is a story that reeks with shame; but all that the Labor members have done is correct from a Labor Party viewpoint, however villainous it may be from a working-class viewpoint. Let those who follow the Labor Party remember this.

Any settlement should be conditioned by the release of the unjustly-jailed strike prisoners.

And the Strike Committee should now go over the heads of the S.L.C. and should circularise every Australian union—and should deputationise the railway unions, the carters, the watersiders, and the ironworkers, and demand from them an understanding that none of their members shall handle Hoskins' scab iron or anything else belonging to Hoskins. In this way Hoskins could be ruined within half-a-year. He has been saved so far by the fact that the railway men and the carters and a few other unions have done scab work for him.

S.F.A. News & Notes.

National Executive.

A MEETING of the Administrative Council will be held at 61 Goulburn-street, on Friday evening of this week, March 29. It is desirable that all Ad. Council members should be present.

Balmain.

Roche was given a hearty welcome at Balmain on Friday night in the Oddfellows' Hall. Although an extempore arrangement the result was highly satisfactory, and very creditable to those ladies who undertook the catering, etc. Hainsworth presided, and the proceedings opened with the singing of the Red Flag, with enthusiastic cheering. Roche was presented with a purse containing five guineas to help cover his monetary loss during his incarceration in McGowen's Jail. Roche made a fitting reply, and Holland, Grant, Walsh, and Sloan voiced their appreciation of Roche's action, and generally approving the attitude taken up by the movement to secure his release. Songs were all rendered by the Misses Stalker and Moore and the Messrs. Moore. Miss E. Benson was an admirable pianist. Dancing followed, and a highly-enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the company giving three cheers for Roche and singing Auld Lang Syne.

The usual propaganda meeting was held at Rozelle on Saturday night, C. Moore (chair), Talbot, Johnston, and Sloan addressed a fine lively meeting.

M. Moore sold four dozen papers to the Labor politicians' audience at Unity Hall corner, Balmain, on Friday night.

On Sunday night at Rowntree-street, M. Moore (chair), C. Moore, and Bowen addressed a good meeting. Police officials in attendance. Roche was advertised for this meeting, but went to Lithgow instead.—J. M. KERRIE, sec.

Newtown.

Saturday night's meeting was very successful. Slade opened with a good speech, and moved a resolution protesting against the infamous Conscription Act, which Duffield seconded. Then Walsh in a splendid speech supported the resolution, and asked all in favor to show hands, when all except one went up. We have sent the resolution along to the A.M.A. at Broken Hill and the Northern Miners' Federation at Newcastle, asking them to stand by us in the fight against conscription. Sunday's meeting was also successful. Aekling opened the meeting, and put up a fine speech. Duffield followed, and successfully held the crowd for an hour. Rees and Harris also spoke effectively.—ANNIE DUFFIELD, sec.

Sydney.

At last meeting of Sydney Branch, Roche, Slade, and Riley were appointed delegates to Adelaide Conference.

A resolution was carried denouncing the Federal Labor Government for prosecuting H. E. Holland under the Conscription Act right on the eve of his departure for New Zealand, and declaring that the Branch regarded the prosecution as a discreditable political attempt to block Holland's revolutionary propaganda and his N.Z. campaign.

It was resolved "That this meeting views with abhorrence and indignation the vicious prosecution of working-class boys by the Federal Labor Government under the Conscription Act, and also the savage sentences

imposed by magistrate Barnett and other stipendiaries."

A resolution was also carried condemning the Sydney Labor Council for its action in connection with Lithgow strike, and congratulating the strikers on their rejection of the Labor Council's blackleg agreement.

At Sunday's Domain meeting, Slade (chair), Rutherford lectured on the Paris Commune, and Holland on Lithgow Strike. The audience was exceptionally large and enthusiastic.

At Market-street on Sunday night, another good meeting was recorded. Speakers were Chambers, Slade, Johnston, and others.

Lithgow.

On Saturday evening, at Lithgow, with comrade Sullivan in the chair, Riley, Roche, and Holland spoke to a very large meeting. On account of the extreme height of the hotel balcony they spoke from a box on the street. About 30 P.L.L.-ers endeavored to create trouble while Roche and Riley were speaking, and one of them used insulting and abusive language, said Riley was a b—y liar, and flung out other opprobrious epithets. Riley stepped down off the box and administered what was a very gentle reproof in view of the offender's conduct. The police, who had stood quietly by while obscene words were hurled about by the P.L.L.-ers, arrested Riley. While Holland was speaking, Dixon shouted excitedly "You're a liar—you're a liar!" Half-a-dozen others of the P.L.L. bellowed like infuriated bulls on the mountains of Bashan. The police took no notice of the howlers, but the sergeant (whose son is one of Hoskins' loyalists) ordered Holland to move on. The remainder of Holland's address was accordingly delivered from the balcony of the Courthouse Hotel. The following resolution was carried with one dissentient: "That this meeting of the Lithgow Branch of the S.F.A. and other workers demands the immediate and unconditional release of the imprisoned strikers, and declares that their release should be the first condition of any settlement of the strike. That this meeting, while condemning the action of Sydney Labor Council, calls upon the railway unionists, carters, ironworkers, waterside workers, and all other unions, to stand loyally by their Lithgow comrades to stand loyally by their Lithgow comrades, and refuse to handle any material for or from the firm of G. and C. Hoskins, such material being 'black.'"

Successful meetings were held by Riley and Roche on Sunday, and on Monday Riley was fined £1 without costs. The police court proceedings will be reported in our next issue.

Central Melbourne.

A Central Melbourne Branch of the S.F.A. has been formed, with offices in the Eastern Arcade. A report, which reached us too late for this issue, will appear next week.

Industrial Workers of the World.

Australian Administration: E. Moyle, general sec.-treasurer, Socialist Hall, Wakefield-street, Adelaide.
Sydney Local: Geo. G. Rowe, sec.-treasurer, 222 Cumberland-street, Sydney.

It is the duty of every working-class man or woman to study the principles of Industrial Socialism as advocated by the I.W.W. As it must be evident to the dullest mind, to get more of the good things of life for ALL the workers, reduces the amount the exploiters can keep. If the exploiters succeed to increase their pile of wealth, it means longer hours, less purchasing power, and harder work for the slaves. Hence the working class must by their own strength overcome opposition. All lockouts, strikes, and turmoil on the industrial field are evidences of the class struggle. There can be no peace until wage-slavery is overthrown and production for profit abolished. The industrial power of the captains of industry and the factories of the slave-owners are sustained by their use of capitalist political institutions—the legislature, the courts, the police, and the military power—in their own interests and against that of all the rest of the people. The Government—this instrument of power—must be wrested from the oppressors and their hirelings, by the workers refusing to support any party or policy upholding the capitalist system. The working class, organised upon a recognition of the prevailing class struggle, fights for that class under all conditions. By organising all workers industrially, the union invites all who are exploited, whatever their race, color, creed, sex, or calling. As the capitalist robs all of them, so they must fight as one in ending robbery at the source of production.—Join the Union, 1s 6d, and 6d per fortnight subscription. Next meeting will be held at the Queen's Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney, on Monday, April 1. All wage-workers are invited to attend.

International Socialist Club.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of above Club will be held on Thursday, April 11, 1912, at 8 p.m. Business: Alteration of Rule 8. The Quarterly Meeting will take place immediately after.
K. G. DRUMMEL, Secretary.

Party Premises Fund.

Previously acknowledged, £22 13s 2d. Donations collection, £1 7s 6d. Total, £24 0s 8d.

2. *Staphylococcus aureus* - 21

These worthless starve and pine; I'm told,
On fourteen pounds per week;
The universe will scarcely hold
Their cool, confounded cheek;
Australia is a stupid cow
Which "Members" milk at ease—
Hence all the merry poker row
Which constitutes the "House".

"And I wished this all the more when I came to see that the Socialists were moving

The Labor Party's police are searching for 20,000 boys of 14 years of age who have not registered under the Murder Scheme. The Labor Party will—if it can—make trained murderers of them. If it can't do that, it will put them in jail, and endeavor to make professional criminals of them. Even the census department is to be completely disorganised in an endeavor to aid the legal bloodhounds to sheet home to the 14-year-old kids the awful crime of obeying the Biblical injunction: "Thou shalt not kill."

Man is a strange compound of the brute, the god and the devil. Sometimes one and sometimes another of these is in the ascendant. Nothing will do more to trample the beasthood out of man than Socialism which will enable us to lead really human lives.

The Socialist knows why he is a Socialist, but you do not why you are not.